

PLANT: Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*) and Japanese wisteria (*W. floribunda*) are high climbing, twining, or trailing woody vines (or cultured to be shrubs).

IDENTIFICATION: Vines up to 70 ft long, deciduous, with pinnately compound leaves. Woody vines to 10-inch diameter, climb by twining, covering shrubs and trees, branching infrequently. Older bark of Chinese wisteria tight and gray with light dots while Japanese wisteria is white barked. Both rooting where vines covered by leaf litter. Flowers are fragrant, dangling and showy. Stalked clusters appear when leaves emerge, all blooming at about the same time (Chinese) or gradually from base (Japanese). Pea-type flowers, lavender to violet (to pink to white) appear March-May. Flattened legume pods July – November, greenish-brown to golden.



Resembles American wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*) and may resemble trumpetcreeper (*Campsis radicans*). They are difficult to distinguish due to possible hybrids.

ECOLOGY: Forms dense infestations. Occurs on wet to dry sites. Colonizes by vines and runners rooting at nodes; spreads along riparian areas by water-dispersed seeds.

HERBICIDE CONTROL: Apply Tordon 101 as a 3 % solution (12 ounces per 3-gal. mix), Tordon K as a 2% solution (8 ounces per 3-gal. mix), or Garlon 4 as a 4% solution (15 ounces per 3-gal. mix) in water with a surfactant to thoroughly wet foliage until run-off in July to October for successive years (Tordon herbicides are Restricted Use Pesticides). Spray foliage of climbing vines as high as possible. When using Tordon herbicides, rainfall must occur within 6 days after application for needed soil activation. When safety to surrounding vegetation is desired, apply Transline as a 0.5% solution (2 ounce per 3-gal. mix) in water with a surfactant to thoroughly wet all leaves and stems in July to September. Apply a glyphosate herbicide as a 4% solution (1 pint per 3-gal. mix) in water with surfactant to wet all leaves in September to October with repeated applications. **WARNING:** Soil activity of Tordon herbicides and Transline can kill or damage plants with roots in the treated area. Always read and follow label directions carefully.

Source: Nonnative Invasive Plants of Southern Forests, James Miller, 2004

Photo Credit: Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society, www.forestryimages.org



This information is provided by the Alabama Forestry Commission

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